

THEN THEY ALL WEPT.

Col. Watterson's Pathos Too Much for the Old Vets.

Synopsis of the Annual Reports—Next Year's Encampment at St. Paul—Col. I. N. Walker, of Indiana, Commander in Chief.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Business and pleasure were combined by the Grand Army folk to-day. While the delegates to the National encampment settled down to legislation for the good of the order and to select officers for the ensuing year the rank and file indulged in the reunions that of late years have become one of the most interesting features of encampment week. Out at Camp Caldwell and in the tents over at Jeffersonville, as well as in the schoolhouses and other headquarters, the survivors of states, regiments and companies now scattered throughout the country met together to say "God bless you" once more and to rehearse never-to-be-forgotten incidents upon the battlefield.

There were many affecting scenes as comrades who had not met since the war recognized each other. Their joy could not find expression in words, and they fell upon each other's necks while the tears streamed down their wrinkled faces.

There were many ex-confederates, too, that hunted up the reunion quarters of regiments with which they had engaged in hand-to-hand encounters and made themselves at home with their former foes. Thus in scores of places throughout the city the Blue and Gray spent the day and evening in fraternization that came from heart and soul.



Col. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief.

The delegates to the national encampment found it difficult to get down to business after the emotion created by the welcoming exercises. The scene that followed the closing words of the fervid oration of Henry Watterson was thrilling. The speaker himself was overcome with emotion and left the front of the stage. Men rose in their seats, and not only cheered but yelled. They cried and cheered by turns, hugged each other and themselves and threw hats, fans and handkerchiefs into the air. But they were not prepared for the touching incident which followed thirty seconds later.

Mrs. John A. Logan was seated a short distance back of the commander-in-chief's stand, and as Mr. Watterson walked away from the footlights with tears coursing down his cheeks, Gen. Lawler took his hand and presented him to Mrs. Logan.

Neither could speak for a moment, and then the white-haired, motherly-looking woman took his hand in both of hers, and when she found her voice said, tremblingly: "I am glad I have been permitted to live to hear your speech." That was all she could say; then she sat down and wept.

The roll-call having developed the fact that every one of the delegates to the national encampment was present, and all those not connected with the order having been excluded, the commander-in-chief proceeded to deliver his address. In touching upon the subject of pensions, he said that while the grand army was not asking for any new legislation on pensions, they did ask and insisted that the laws already passed be adhered to. He asserted that many veterans were cheated out of their pensions, and recommended that the incoming council of administration be empowered to select a case where pension had been unlawfully suspended and prosecute it.

In connection with Memorial day, he recommended that the incoming commander-in-chief appoint a committee of three to urge congress to include in the appropriation for the care of national cemeteries a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of holding Memorial day services at each of the southern cemeteries.

The commander-in-chief praised the Woman's Relief corps, but did not mention the Ladies of the Grand Army. However, he suggested that there ought to be but one woman's organization. As for the Sons of Veterans, they were "Our Boys," and the grand army could not do too much for them. Military instruction in public schools was commended.

He recommended that the committee on rules and regulations be instructed to prepare a plan of organization by which the question of consolidation and establishment of "Picket Posts" may be uniform. It was also recommended that a special committee be appointed to look after comrades who had been dismissed from the departments at Washington and endeavor to effect their restoration.

The report of Adjt.-Gen. C. C. Jones, of Illinois, was then heard. It shows: Members in good standing June 30, 1894, 371,555; total gain 43,049; aggregate 414,605. Total loss 56,956. Members remaining in good standing 357,650; remaining suspended 49,699. The death rate was steadily increasing. In 1894-95 it was 2.06 per cent. Expenditures for charity during the year were \$198,488.

Inspector-General Pond, of Lansing, Mich., reported that 24,300 school houses were flying "Old Glory."

Judge Advocate General Matt H. Ellis, of Yonkers, N. Y., recommended in his report an amendment to the rules and regulations which provides for an appeal to the commander-in-chief by any comrade sentenced by a court martial to dishonorable discharge or degradation from office.

A lengthy report was submitted by Surgeon-General Oliver W. Weeks, of Marion, O., showing that the life of the Union soldier or sailor has been shortened from six to fourteen years by his service during the rebellion.

Quartermaster-General J. W. Burst, of Illinois, reported the receipts of the council of administration during the year at \$33,427, and disbursements \$21,093. There are no accounts unpaid, and the organization has \$10,000 invested in bonds.

A special report on military instruction in public schools was presented by Col. George W. Wingate, of New York, special aide in charge. It said that, although some labor unions had passed resolutions against the plan, and although some newspapers had opposed it, yet the great majority of the people and the press throughout the country were in favor of the idea. The greatest progress was in the middle and eastern states, although the western states were strong and enthusiastic in the matter.

The address of Commander Lawler and the presentation of the various reports occupied the remainder of the morning session. When the encampment reassembled at 2:30 the location of the next encampment was made the special order. The claims of St. Paul were presented by Henry A. Castle and ex-Gov. McGill; those of Denver by Nicholas O'Brien and Gen. John Cook, Jr., and those of Buffalo by F. L. Atkinson, ex-consul to Toronto, and James Graham.

The first ballot resulted: St. Paul, 396; Buffalo, 296; Denver, 187; Nashville, 26. The selection of St. Paul was made unanimous.

The election of officers was the next order. For commander-in-chief, Gen. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, was nominated by his only competitor, Gen. Thayer, of Nebraska, and chosen unanimously.

For senior vice-commander-in-chief, Gen. G. H. Hobson, of Greensburg, Ky., and for junior vice, S. G. Cosgrove, of the state of Washington, were chosen by acclamation.

An adjournment was then taken until Friday afternoon.

Meanwhile a scene of a very different nature was being enacted at the opening session of the national convention of the Woman's Relief corps. For several years the branch of the organization at Canton, O., has sent as a delegate Mrs. Ada F. Clark, and just as often has she been excluded on technical grounds, the opposition to her admission being led by Mrs. Sherwood, of the same city, and an ex-president of the corps. The feud has become a celebrated one.

This year Mrs. Clark came to Louisville, determined to force her claims, and early this morning, accompanied by counsel, she appeared before Judge Edwards and secured the issue of fifteen injunctions restraining as many national officers of the corps from refusing her recognition as a delegate. The papers were given to Sheriff Elanz for personal service, and succeeding in securing admission to the secret session in Liberty hall by warning the sentinel of the majesty of the law, he proceeded to the platform and served the first injunction upon the national president, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago.

Then he was in a quandary. The other fourteen women he did not know from Adam. Mrs. Wallace, upon being asked to point them out refused bluntly. Delegates mounted chairs and begged their sisters not to betray their associates. But Mrs. Clark had friends on the floor, and one by one, amid a scene of wild excitement the officials were designated until all the injunctions had been served. Then Mrs. Clark took her seat in triumph and the sheriff withdrew.

At the close of the morning session the officers and council of the Woman's Relief corps held a conference, and decided not to proceed with the transaction of business until the Clark injunction case had been argued in court. Counsel was at once employed to move its dissolution to-morrow morning. The delegates met in the afternoon with open doors and listened to speeches and the reading of letters from absent members. Mrs. Clark was in her seat, but took no part in the proceedings.

The Ladies of the Grand Army met in annual convention at Liberty hall, with Mrs. Nettie C. Gunlock, of Chicago, presiding. The report showed a membership of 29,030, an increase of 4,000 during the year, mostly in Illinois. No business of national importance was transacted.

AUGUST EXPORTS

As Shown by the Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The August statement of domestic exports issued by the bureau of statistics shows that the export of mineral oils during the month were \$5,036,815, as against \$3,665,011 for August, 1894. During the last eight months the exports of mineral oils aggregated \$34,404,413, against \$25,618,520 for the same time last year.

The exports of breadstuffs during August amounted to \$9,596,130, against \$10,884,210 during August, 1894. During the last eight months the exports of breadstuffs decreased to \$73,184,833, from \$85,346,588, covering the same period last year.

The August cotton exports amounted to \$1,292,735, as compared with \$8,339,655 in August, 1894. Comparing the eight months the decrease was from \$208,117,277 to \$201,637,061.

The provisions exported last month amounted to \$11,281,339, against \$15,930,141 in August last year. For the eight months the decrease was from \$122,747,363 to \$101,128,663.

The total exports of these four principal commodities during August, therefore, were \$27,207,019, and for the eight months \$410,254,900.

ENCAMPMENT ECHOES.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Encampment, G. A. R., Wound Up with a Brilliant Ball and Reception at Night, succeeding a Monster Barbecue in Wilder Park in the Afternoon—Many are Going On to Chickamauga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—At 10 o'clock to-night, when the bugle sounded for the grand march at one of the most brilliant balls ever given in the south, the Grand Army encampment of '95 passed into history. Eight thousand of the leading citizens of Louisville and visitors from abroad participated in the function, and the array of beautiful faces and gorgeous toilets combined to create an entrancing scene.

Gen. Lawler and Mrs. John A. Logan and ex-Gov. Simon Buckner and Mrs. Wallace, of Chicago, gave a reception to the encampment officials and delegates while the festivities were in progress.

The exodus of visitors was on in earnest all day, but tens of thousands, whose faces are turned toward Chattanooga and Chickamauga, will remain over till Sunday.

In every respect the encampment has been an overwhelming success. When the delegates assembled to-day several hundred failed to respond to the roll call, and the absentees were roundly scored by Gen. Lawler, who objected to the drudgery of the work being left for a few.

The report of the committee on pensions, composed of one representative from each state and territory, was listened to with profound attention. It demands a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioner, without niggardly cutting and paring.

A Colossal Barbecue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—A week of colossal festivity, such as no previous grand army encampment has witnessed, was brought to a fitting close with a barbecue of mammoth proportions. All night long an army of employees were at work in Wilder park preparing the trenches and building the fires, while under the big tent 100,000 pounds of meat, 12,000 gallons of burgoo and 25,000 loaves of bread were stacked in readiness for the day's feast. As early as 7 o'clock thousands of strangers and city people were on their way to the park to witness the unique operations that were to precede the distribution of the viands, and as the hours went on the streets leading to the park were a stream of humanity. The 250 cooks and 500 waiters reported for duty at daybreak to Gus Jaubert, the famous burgoo mixer of the south. To prepare the 12,000 gallons of this extraordinary concoction required 100 pounds of pepper, 4,000 pounds of beef, 150 bushels tomatoes, 75 dozen chickens, 50 bushels onions, 4,500 ears of corn and 15 bushels of salt. Thirty thousand plates and as many water cups were provided to enable that number of people to be regaled at a sitting.

Commander Walker's Appointment. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Commander-in-Chief-Elect Walker has selected as adjutant-general, Gen. Irvin Robbins, of Indianapolis, who was in command of the Indiana troops on the Illinois state line during the Pullman riots.

Quartermaster Buert, of Rockford, Ill., will probably be reappointed.

The Injured in Thursday Night's Grand Stand Collapse.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Only a few of those injured by the collapse of the grand stand at the fireworks display Thursday night remain at the city hospital, the others having been taken care of by local friends or members of their state delegations. The most seriously injured were:

E. J. Burke, Springfield, Mass.; left foot crushed.

John S. Faris, Brookline, Mass.; foot crushed.

Robert Watson, Minneapolis; scalp wound.

William Henry Gregg and George DeLong, Bluffton, O.; back wrenched and foot crushed.

Miss Carrie Donnelly, Pittsburgh, suffered an hemorrhage of the lungs.

Gen. Jasper Packard, editor of the Albany Tribune, and Miss Bennett, of Evansville, toes right foot mashed.

Most of the injured insisted on being taken to their hotels or boarding houses instead of to the hospitals, and the police department experienced great difficulty in making a report of the accident. One morning paper puts the list of injured at 34, the other at 14. The police say 16.

Funeral of the Caisson Victims.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—The soldier boys who met death in the caisson accident of Wednesday morning were borne to their graves this afternoon. The four bodies were laid side by side in the legion lot in Cave Hill cemetery.

The legion assembled at the armory and escorted the remains to Christ church cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Charles E. Craik. An immense throng followed the cortege to the church and cemetery.

Suffering from the Effects of Heat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Twenty members of the New Hampshire delegation quartered at the Louisville house are ill from the effects of the heat. Many visitors from Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana and other extreme northern states are likewise suffering. None of the cases are critical.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

And the Engineer Probably Fatally Injured.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 14.—The North Shore limited express, west-bound on the Michigan Central, left the rails here at noon. The truck under the pilot gave way and after plowing over the ground for 15 rods the locomotive was thrown down a slight embankment, completely wrecked. The fireman escaped by jumping, but the engineer, George Peppit, of Homes, was pinned underneath the wreck, probably fatally injured.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Various Opinions on the Failure of the America's Cup Contest—Moderate View of Mr. Dixon Kemp—Dunraven's Refusal to Sail on Thursday Upheld in England—Universal Regret—Mr. Iselin Declines to Sail Valerikie Again.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The feeling throughout England over the failure of the match between Valerikie III and the Defender, though embodying many shades of opinion, generally upholds Lord Dunraven, who is considered to have had just cause for abandoning Thursday's race. The opinion most generally held is that he was set with difficulties especially abhorred by him, though in some quarters it is thought that he was possibly hasty. Knowing Lord Dunraven's temper, those holding this view hope that he will be willing to arrange for contests between his boat and the Defender over some other course than the one off Sandy Hook, and especially that he will consent to resail last Tuesday's race, which was given to the Defender by the cup committee.

United States Ambassador Bayard, in an interview about Thursday's disaster said:

"I deplore the inconclusiveness of the contest, but I have abiding confidence in the integrity of the committee, and do not believe that there was any lapse on their part of the slightest nature. The conspicuous American characteristics, generosity and fair play, have always been displayed, and I am unwilling to think that there are grounds for any criticism of the sportsmanlike qualities of the Americans. I trust that Lord Dunraven will reconsider his decision and accept Mr. Iselin's offer to resail Tuesday's race. I recognize the difficulties in the way of maintaining a wide, clear course off Sandy Hook in view of the present enthusiasm and general desire to see the races. Gratification of this desire is only possible by accompanying the racers in a steamer."

Mr. Walter Burns, of the American banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., said:

"The general feeling among Americans in London is not inclined to blame either the committee or the contestants. As long as there are races off New York the result will be the same. The New Yorkers with their love of liberty, had not as great a degree of reverence for authority as the English people, and therefore it is difficult to control them. The sea is free to all."

Dixon Kemp on the America's Cup Contest.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Dixon Kemp, the well-known English yachting authority and author of standard works on yachting, has, at the request of the United Press, furnished the following opinion on the America's cup contest:

"As far as can be judged from the telegraphic reports the Defender won Saturday's race on her merits, but it would appear that the Valerikie primarily lost the lead through a shift of the wind. There is not much doubt that the Defender is faster on a reach than the Valerikie, but that was expected after the poor reaching displays made in the Clyde. English yachtsmen agree that the New York Yacht club did its best to keep the course clear, but it is quite evident that a motley lot of excursion steamers are quite beyond control so long as they are not amenable to any law."

"The foul at the start of Tuesday's race appears to have been the fault of the Valerikie. The Defender being close hauled, the Valerikie did not have the right to expect that the former would give way for her, and it seems to have been not a question of room at the mark boat, but of getting over the line too soon, which caused the two sailing masters of the Valerikie to foul the Defender. It is a great pity that the race had to be awarded on a foul, and not on the merits of the yachts, although, in this case, it seems clear that the Defender would have won but for the accident at the start."

"The real relative merits of the yachts cannot, however, be accurately gauged on account of the interference both suffered from excursion steamers. Every British yachtsman will endorse Lord Dunraven's action in withdrawing from the contest Thursday and allowing the Defender a sail over to secure the cup. It was an appropriate ending to what must always be an abortive attempt to win the cup, and Mr. Iselin's generous offer to resail Tuesday's race, if accepted, would not in any degree alter the objections to all the existing conditions of the cup races. It was quite right to disqualify the Valerikie for the foul, and this could be borne with, but the fouling of the course by excursion steamers, thereby preventing the possibility of fair contests, is beyond all palliation, and it is not likely that anything further will be heard about the America's cup for many years, unless guarantees are devised for a fair contest."

[Signed] "DIXON KEMP."

Mr. Iselin Declines to Sail Valerikie Again.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The following telegram was received by Gen. Charles H. Taylor yesterday afternoon from C. Oliver Iselin, who represents the syndicate that owns the yacht Defender:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 13. CHARLES H. TAYLOR, EDITOR GLOBE, BOSTON.—Many thanks for generous offer. I must decline at present to sail Valerikie. C. OLIVER ISELIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Valerikie has been dismantled preparatory to returning home.

Valerikie's Crew Greatly Disappointed Has Retired.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The work of dismantling the Valerikie continued all day.

The men in Valerikie's crew seem greatly disappointed at the fizzle. None of them would talk, however. Mr. Ratsey, who declined to talk in the morning, was more communicative after dinner.

"I am sorry," he said, "at the unfortunate outcome. The excursion steamers are the cause of it all. The management did not take the proper means to have a clear course."

MANY FATHOMS DEEP

Lies the China Steamer Catterthun Off Seal Rock, With Fifty-Five Human Victims.—The Disaster Due to Some Mysterious Current Which Carried the Vessel on the Rocks—Story of a Survivor Who Had a Tremendous Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Herald this morning prints the following: VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—The 2,000-ton China steamer Catterthun, bound from Sydney to China with eighty-one human beings on board, is lying many fathoms deep off Seal rock, near Port Stephens lighthouse. Only twenty-six lives were saved. The terrible details of the catastrophe fill many pages of the Australian papers.

The following are the names of the drowned:

R. Fraser, R. Smith, Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Loring, Miss Loring, Neil Shawson, Liverpool.

Master W. P. Pinney, chief officer. Harold Lefter, third officer. R. H. Anderson, engineer.

J. W. Adams, third engineer. A. Wolsteadholm, fourth engineer. R. Manning, chief steward, and Forty-one Chinese.

The accident was due to currents drifting the steamer on the rocks in the fury and darkness of the storm.

Mrs. and Miss Loring were the wife and daughter of the secretary of the Imperial Federation league of Australia and were well known in San Francisco, having been on their way there, via China.

At the coroner's inquest it was emphatically proved that the steamer was being steered all right, and that the only way to account for the vessel striking was that some mysterious current carried her on the rocks.

Following is an account of the disaster by a survivor, Dr. Copeman, which most accurately and briefly details the circumstances of the disaster:

"I was returning to England by way of China via Vancouver, B. C. I had a premonition that the Catterthun was going to be wrecked and took passage with another steamer, but a friend persuaded me to go by the Catterthun."

"At 2 o'clock on the morning after the steamer had sailed a violent storm arose and the sea swept over the vessel and at 2:30 I was shot out of the bunk by a terrible shock, which was followed by a second one. I rushed on deck and found the steamer listed and rapidly settling. An officer told me we had struck a rock. There was no screaming. The skipper was as cool as possible, and told the passengers not to get excited. In the meantime the steamer was being washed away in pieces."

"Capt. Shannon gave orders to lower the boats, and immediately afterwards he was washed overboard and drowned. As the boats were lowered they were dashed to pieces or swept away. At last only the starboard boat was left. There were thirteen people in it. It was torn from the davits and washed away. I sprang into the sea, and was picked up by Chinamen. We rescued twelve more, the Chinamen working heroically."

"The last one we pulled in was a European. He dropped limp in the stern. I asked: 'Who are you?' He said: 'I's Fawkes, old chap; thank God.'"

"We tossed about, standing to all night, with seas washing over us, and were picked up by a fishing boat in the morning."

The cargo of the vessel was very valuable. Among the cargo were 10,000 sovereigns. Divers will be employed to recover all the cargo possible.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Food for Yellow Jack Furnished from Across the Water.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The steamer Colon arrived here yesterday morning with reinforcement for the troops. The rebels, under the leader known as "El Mejicano" (the Mexican), attacked the village of Arminao, in the Cienfuegos district, on Wednesday night, but were repulsed, after an hour's fighting.

Advices from Remedios are to the effect that twenty-six rebels have surrendered there.

Small rebel bands have burned the buildings on the estate La California, near Lajas. They also burned houses on the Indee plantation, and a wooden bridge at Albino, near Cienfuegos. Troops are pursuing the bands.

Maj. Anibal has had engagements with 400 rebels under Sanchez at Pario, and afterward attacked Telegrafo, Horcas and Colonia de Juan Jobar, capturing two camps and arms and ammunition, etc. The insurgents were routed and dispersed. Many rebels were killed or wounded. The government loss was four wounded. Troops are pursuing the rebels toward Ceida, where Sanchez will attempt to join Masferrer's band.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Fourteenth Annual Conference at Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Knoxville is in a blaze of glory to-night. The streets are gaily decorated in honor of the Sons of Veterans, who hold their fourteenth annual encampment, beginning to-morrow. Every train is crowded with Sons of Veterans and their friends and a large attendance is expected. Commander-in-Chief Bunday, with his staff, arrived to-day.

IMPERIAL HONORS.

Emperor William Thanks Von Waldersee and Appoints Him a Field Marshal.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Emperor William has written a letter to Count Von Waldersee, who, by his strategy, reversed the cut-and-dried programme of the military maneuvers at Stettin paying to him a special tribute for the efficiency of his corps and thanking him for his services in his past and present position. The letter concludes with the statement that his majesty appoints Gen. Von Waldersee to be a field marshal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

JOHANN STRAUSS' daughter is about to marry the Hungarian marquis of Feri-Bayros.

The French torpedo boat Forban made 22.2 knots an hour in its speed trials at Havre recently in a rough sea, which is the fastest on record.

FRANCE has 7,842,053 houses, of which more than half have but one story, 221,799 have three stories, and 98,487 only four stories or more.

At Nemi, in the Alban hills, many relics, inscriptions and votive vases have recently been found on the site of the temple of Diana Nemorensis.

A son of Rubinstein will make his first appearance as a tenor in opera next winter in Italy. Mascagni is said to be writing a new opera for him.

JOURNALISM has become a university subject in Germany. Prof. Koch gave a course of lectures at Heidelberg on German journalism last winter, and will repeat the course in the next semester.

A PLAN to line the avenue des Champs Elysees with a hundred statues, more or less, of celebrated Frenchmen is under consideration in Paris. It meets with much opposition from artists and writers.

SIG. CRISTOF, when in Rome, has an escort of 29 police officials, for which Italy pays 60,000 francs a year. Whenever he leaves the city the cost of guarding him is increased three or four fold.

CONSTANTINOPLE Bulgarians have ordered from a Vienna manufacturer an iron church 105 feet long and 49 feet wide, with a tower 93 feet high. It will weigh 500 tons and cost, including transportation, \$76,000.

WORD HISTORY.

THE word idea formerly meant a completed perception, whether mental or physical.

PRAGMATICAL originally meant nothing more than complete absorption in business affairs.

GOOD-BY is an abbreviation of an old English form of parting: "God be with you until we meet."

VILLAIN once meant the serf who belonged to the farm and was bought, sold or exchanged with it.

THE word tomboy, now applied to a rude young woman, formerly meant a rude young man or boy.

ADIEU formerly signified to God. It was an abbreviation of a benediction used by friends when parting.

FURLONG was at first a furrow long, or the distance that a pair of oxen would plow in half an hour.

A VAGABOND was originally only a traveler or person who went from place to place with or without a definite object.

A HEATHEN was originally a dweller on the German heaths, the last locality in Germany to accept the Christian religion.

HATS AND HEAD GEAR.

THE standard weight of an English silk hat is four ounces.

GRASS hats are common in China and the South Sea Islands.

STRAW hats are believed to have been first invented in Manila.

THE size of the Turkish turban formerly indicated the rank of the wearer.

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